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As Home Stretch Looms in 3 States, Bush Pursues His Careful Courtship

Buchanan Ads Backfired, President's Team Says

WASHINGTON — President George Bush turned his attention from Georgia on Monday, ending a primary campaign in that state that has him still struggling to shake a challenge on his conservative flank from Patrick J. Buchanan.



A woman using a Bush-Quayle poster as a shade during a campaign rally in Savannah, Georgia.

U.S. Economy Gives Sign That Upturn Is Emerging

Rise in Manufacturing And Building Drives Dollar Up, Bonds Down

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — Signs of the long-awaited U.S. economic recovery finally appeared Monday in data about manufacturing and building, although economists cautioned against expecting too much.

Historical Gold Mine: Party's Archives Are Opened in Moscow

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — One of the great treasure houses of 20th-century history — the central archives of the Soviet Communist Party — opened its doors to the public on Monday.

Kiosk Baker Weighs Israel Penalty

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is proposing a formula that would cut Israel's existing foreign aid as a penalty for completing work already begun on settlements in the occupied territories.

The Sinister Finesse of Germany's Neo-Nazi Leader

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — Ewald Althaus, the most important figure in Germany's growing neo-Nazi movement, is an impressive, even frightening sight.

Sarajevo Paralyzed

The authorities in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, conceded Monday that they had lost control of the city as Serbian gunmen opposed to Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence manned barricades to prevent people from entering. (Page 4)

In Toronto, a New Trove of Hemingway's Work

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service TORONTO — A wealth of previously unpublished or unattributed newspaper articles written by Ernest Hemingway and revealing the young writer's emerging style has been unearthed by the Toronto Star, a newspaper for which Hemingway worked in the 1920s.

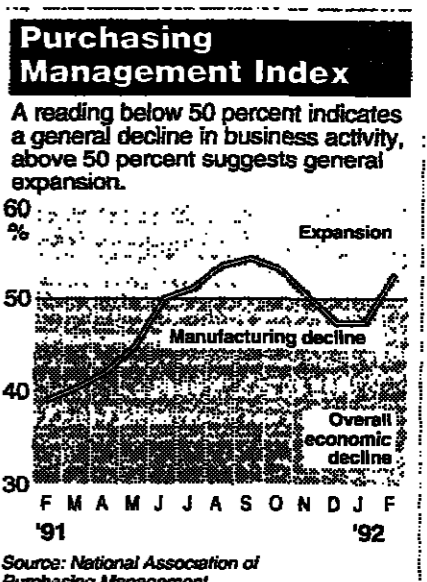


Hemingway's passport photo in 1921, before he went to Paris.

Shanghai Hotel Glut Is Boon to Tourists

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service SHANGHAI — The elegant wood paneling in the lobby of the Novotel hotel here has a freshly polished gleam to it, and an upside-down character hangs on a wall to bring good luck to guests.

Table with market data: Dow Close, The Dollar, Up 7.80, 3,275.27, Down 1.6433, 1.7535, Yen 129.67, FF 5.585



Crossword Page 16, Weather Page 2

See HEMINGWAY, Page 3

See SHANGHAI, Page 3

American Co-Discoverer of AIDS Virus Is Subject of Inquiry on Perjury and Fraud

By Philip J. Hilt

WASHINGTON — Dr. Robert Gallo, the American co-discoverer of the virus that causes AIDS and the subject of a federal inquiry in connection with that discovery, is being investigated once again, federal officials say, this time on charges of perjury and patent fraud.

At issue is the patent covering the test for detecting the virus, as well as the scientific glory for the remarkable research effort by which the virus was discovered and the detection test created.

The United States and France now share the royalties from the test and have arbitrarily split credit for the discoveries, 50-50, under a 1987 agreement. In light of new accusations against

Dr. Gallo and his colleagues, lawyers for the Pasteur Institute in France, where researchers also claim to be discoverers of the virus, are now seeking to reverse that agreement and recover from Washington payments of \$20 million plus future royalties.

Dr. Gallo, of the National Institutes of Health, and an American colleague, Mikulas Popovic, who is now a part-time consultant, each earn about \$100,000 a year from the patents. Under the 1987 agreement, 80 percent of the money from the patents goes to neither government nor individual scientists, but to AIDS research.

The inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services, the General Accounting Office of Congress, and the House

subcommittee on oversight and investigations have all opened inquiries into the new charges. They are asking whether statements by Dr. Gallo in the patent application for the AIDS test were knowingly false, especially the assertion that his work in developing the test owed very little to the French team.

The three groups are also investigating whether several senior officials at the Department of Health and Human Services had reason at the time to know that Dr. Gallo's statements in the patent application were false.

Dr. Gallo denies any wrongdoing. He states that he did not know what Mr. Popovic, who is accused of falsifying data, was doing, and that he had no reason to share credit for his achievement with the French scientists.

The new inquiries have begun at a time when a longstanding federal investigation of Dr. Gallo's original discovery is nearing its end. The report of the federal investigation, which was conducted by the Office of Scientific Integrity of the National Institutes of Health, has been under various drafts.

Although Dr. Gallo is not accused of misconduct in the latest draft, Mr. Popovic is, and the conclusions are far from flattering to either scientist.

The draft report says that in several instances, Dr. Gallo failed to assure that facts in a May 1984 research paper were true, and failed to give credit to other scientists.

The report found numerous discrepancies between the Gallo team's laboratory records

and the results claimed in the 1984 paper, which appeared in the journal *Science*. Because Mr. Popovic, Dr. Gallo's principal colleague, did most of the laboratory work, the report judged him most responsible, and the report's investigation team was unanimous in its opinion that Mr. Popovic had committed scientific misconduct.

The discrepancies in the investigators' view, stemmed from "misrepresentations or fabrications of the actual methodology and data," and could not have been due merely to honest mistakes or honest differences in judgment.

The report called Dr. Gallo's behavior self-serving and said that it showed "an unhealthy disregard for accepted standards of professional and scientific ethics."

The report's investigators, initially led by Suzanne Hadley of the Office of Scientific Integrity, said there were numerous false statements in the 1984 *Science* paper, including several about the growth of the AIDS virus in the lab, which the paper stated was continuous for over five months up to publication. This would help give the American scientists primacy over their French competitors.

But actually, the report says, the virus was grown in a cell culture that did not grow continuously on its own until two months or so before the paper was written.

Another aspect that incurred the investigators' disapproval was Dr. Gallo's failure to note who developed the human cell culture in which the AIDS virus was grown.

Funding for U.S. Intelligence Could Stay at Cold War Levels

WASHINGTON — Despite the demise of the Soviet Union, the administration is proposing a secret intelligence budget near Cold War levels, according to sources inside and outside the government.

Spending is estimated at \$30 billion for next year — about where it stood when Soviet communism was considered a major threat.

Some members of Congress, which will eventually vote on the intelligence budget without revealing its contents, think the intelligence community should make cuts along the lines of those faced by the military. But the White House contends that intelligence activities will be all the more vital after the armed forces are cut.

Officials will not comment publicly on the intelligence budget. But Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, asked whether intelligence cuts would equal those in defense, said: "Let's just say Bob Gates is a happy man." He was referring to Robert M. Gates, the director of central intelligence.

The administration's proposed budget for next year does take a bite from intelligence spending, but it is nowhere nearly proportional to the 7 percent cut in the defense budget of which it is a part, according to indications from official and private sources.

"The intelligence budget has got to reflect developments in the world," said Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio. "There's a general consensus that there should be some cuts."

Democrats believe the intelligence budget, which doubled during the 1980s, should be shaved at least 2 percent to 3 percent more. Spending on spy satellites is a likely target, now that the former Soviet Union is dismantling or consolidating much of its nuclear weaponry.

Last year, Congress cut about 1 percent from the administration's requested spending. For fiscal 1993, which begins Oct. 1, lawmakers say they will be less generous.

But one administration official says intelligence is a "force multiplier," meaning that it makes up for the smaller number of troops and weapons. To feel confi-

dent that the United States can afford to close bases and take many troops and systems off alert, the administration must be able to rely on timely intelligence, the official added.

Some lawmakers think that early warning can be provided for less money.

The target areas for U.S. intelligence — such as the spread of nuclear weapons in the Third World, terrorist activity and the political fortunes of the former Soviet Union — "are important but not that expensive," the official said.

John E. Pike, a space policy expert for the Federation of American Scientists, tracks intelligence spending based in part on unclassified budget items. He figures that an intelligence analyst costs the government about \$100,000 a year. Even hiring 1,000 new analysts would only come to about one-tenth the cost of a \$1 billion satellite.

Indeed, the intelligence committees of Congress believe spending on spy satellites can be cut now that they do not have to track Soviet missile and troop movements.

Yet the proposed budget for the National Reconnaissance Office, the secret Pentagon agency that deploys spy satellites, is the same as last year, Mr. Pike said.

The budget is also believed to contain, for the first time, money for the technical means to track countries' acquisition of chemical weapons.

Mr. Gates said last year that the intelligence community must also dramatically expand human operations to ferret out information about the intentions of Third World leaders such as Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Lawmakers agree, but many want the money for that taken from cuts in the satellite operations. In fact, the committees, which are still evaluating the budget request, have proposed a reorganization of the intelligence agencies in order to avoid duplication in satellite operations.

Advocates of spending cuts say that although some intelligence activities will still require expensive cover, vast amounts of information are now openly available and no longer require clandestine intelligence-gathering.



Mr. Clinton greeting a child during a stop at an African Methodist Episcopal church in Atlanta.

Clinton Ignores Democrats' Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — Ignoring a day-old informal truce among the Democratic presidential candidates, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas continued his attacks on Paul E. Tsongas on Monday, calling the former Massachusetts senator's pro-business views a failed "1980s-style approach."

After a weekend of debates in preparation for the crucial round of primaries and caucuses in seven states on Tuesday, the five major Democratic contenders declared an informal cease-fire and agreed that however sharp their differences, they still preferred one another to President George Bush.

Mr. Tsongas, who bore the brunt of his colleagues' attacks in a bitter debate in Denver on Saturday and in the clashes Sunday in Atlanta and later in College Park, claimed the chief peacemaker's role.

"There may be differences between us," Mr. Tsongas said during the Maryland debate. "But you've got to remember that whatever differences exist are marginal compared with George Bush. And that's what we're talking about."

Mr. Clinton promptly seconded the motion.

"Having these arguments is not destructive as long as we remember what Senator Tsongas said," he said.

But Mr. Clinton continued his attacks on Monday during a campaign stop in New Carrollton, Maryland, saying of Mr. Tsongas's ideas that the nation "tried his approach in the '80s and it failed us."

In the weekend debates, Mr. Tsongas asserted that his ideas were best for the economy and would attract Republicans to vote Democratic in the autumn.

"There are lots of Republicans out there who will come to us if we give them a home," he said.

When Mr. Tsongas got a break, the focus of the debates shifted to Mr. Clinton. This reflected the two men's leads in a jumbled Democratic contest.

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa and Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the former governor of California, criticized Mr. Clinton's environmental record.

The debates were a gateway to primaries in Georgia, Colorado, Maryland and Utah and to caucuses in Washington, Minnesota and Idaho, as well as American Samoa.

Mr. Tsongas appears poised to emerge from Tuesday's contests with the most victories, and Mr. Clinton is the favorite on March 10, Super Tuesday, when 11 states hold primaries or caucuses.

During the Maryland debate, the Democratic contenders focused on Mr. Bush's civil rights and foreign policies.

With Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska choosing to stay in the West, the four other Democrats raked Mr. Bush for "expediency" abroad and exploitation of racial divisions at home.

Mr. Clinton said Mr. Bush "still wants to play the race card against us, and I'm telling you, the Democrats are not going to let him do it."

"We're going to go up or down together," he said. (AP, LAT, WP)

Directionless Philippine Communists Bare Their Fractures

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — As the Philippine Communist insurgency grapples with the erosion of its ideology around the world, the kidnapping of two Americans and a debate over long-range revolutionary strategy have underscored growing divisions within the movement.

In a major doctrinal debate, rebel leaders have begun publicly airing an argument over whether to abandon their 23-year Maoist strategy of waging a peasant-based "people's war" and gradually encircling the country's cities. At the same time, signs of concern have emerged inside the movement that the kidnappings could further sully the insurgents' image.

One of the abducted Americans, Arvey Duane Drown, 44, has been held in the northern Philippines by guerrillas of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the rebel Communist Party of the Philippines, since October 1990.

Hard-line rebels of the Crispin Tagamolla Command asserted that Mr. Drown was a former U.S. Army officer who was helping the Philippine military in its counterinsurgency campaign. But U.S. and Philippine officials say he is a civilian who was hunting for treasure or gold when he was seized at a roadblock by guerrillas in northern Cagayan Province, a stronghold of the rebels, whose overall force has been estimated at 17,000.

In negotiations conducted through church officials, the rebels have demanded that military forces in the region cease operations and go back to their barracks in return for the release of the white-bearded American, who reportedly is being kept in a cage.

More alarming to the American business community is the case of Michael L. Barnes, 41, of Long Beach, California, a vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce and general manager of the American-owned Philippine Geothermal Inc. Mr. Barnes was kidnapped by armed

men Jan. 17 near his office in Manila's Makati financial district.

The company, a subsidiary of the oil firm Unocal, operates a power plant in Laguna Province and reportedly had received demands from the rebels last year for about \$5 million in "revolutionary taxes." The Melito Glor Command, which operates in the province, publicly denied involvement in the abduction.

"We don't engage in kidnapping," Leopoldo Mablangan, a spokesman for the command, told a radio station. "It's against our principles."

However, Philippine and Western officials said they were convinced that a rebel faction had carried out the kidnapping. They said officials from Unocal were negotiating with the kidnapers, who have demanded millions of dollars for Mr. Barnes's release.

The case appeared to be the first kidnapping for ransom of a foreign businessman since November 1986, when a Japanese executive of Mitsui was seized.

Other sources of controversy have been the rebel movement's practice of taxing companies and individuals in its zones of influence and its demand that candidates for the May 11 national elections buy "permits" to campaign in rebel areas. In past elections, candidates have paid thousands of dollars to avoid kidnapping or assassination while campaigning.

Splits over revolutionary doctrine and personal leadership have added to the impression of disarray in the Communist Party.

The party's founding chairman, Jose Maria Sison, 52, has been trying to influence the movement's decision from exile in the Netherlands while pushing his hard line of "protracted people's war," a concept borrowed from Mao Zedong. The party's Philippines-based acting chairman, Benito Tiamzon, 40, a former engineering student, is believed to favor a more pragmatic, less radical approach.

TV Called 'Indecent' Is Allowed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court issued a refusal Monday to let the government prohibit "indecent" radio and television broadcasts, leaving standing a ruling that a round-the-clock ban violates free-speech rights.

The court, over two dissenting votes, rejected arguments from the Bush administration and advocacy groups that the ban should be reinstated to protect children and the privacy of listeners and viewers.

An appeals court ruled in May that the government may not prohibit "indecent" broadcasts 24 hours a day. The appeals court said there must be a daily "safe-harbor" period when such material is permitted on the airwaves.

Since then, the Federal Communications Commission, pending the outcome of its high court appeal, has not tried to bar "indecent" material broadcast from 8 P.M. until 6 A.M. daily. Those are considered hours when parents can exercise more control over the listening and viewing habits of their children.

"Indecent" material is defined as descriptions of "sexual or excretory activities or organs" in terms "patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium."

In the case, Bush administration lawyers said only a blanket broadcast ban on "indecent" material would protect children.

SHANGHAI: There's Plenty of Room at the Hotels

(Continued from page 1)

Taiwan tourists, who are not as free-spending as Westerners.

"The Taiwanese don't consume as much in food and beverages," said Albert Lo, the general manager of the Sheraton Hua Ting, the first of the luxury hotels to be established in Shanghai. "When Americans come, it's wonderful. You see them here for breakfast, lunch and dinner — and then in the bar. Asian guests don't do that."

Shanghai has only 71 international flights each week, compared with about 115 a week several years ago. Until flights are added, there is no way for more guests to come.

"In a few years, a real boom will be here," said Beat Wisemann, resident manager of the JC Mandarin, reflecting a common optimism among the hoteliers.

One unending problem for hotels — and for many other businesses as well — is government interference. A few months ago, for example, Shanghai's city government developed a sudden penchant for orderliness and instructed hotels to change all their signs so that they would be identical.

The International Hotels Association, consisting of the foreign managers, responded with a tart letter and the order seems to have been rescinded. But Western managers continue to be at a disadvan-

HEMINGWAY: His Early Work

(Continued from page 1)

novel, "The Sun Also Rises." Among seven rejected Hemingway articles were two he filed from New York during a visit there by Prime Minister Lloyd George of Britain in October 1923.

By then regarded by some of his editors in Toronto as a nonconformist and something of a prima donna, Hemingway ground out 11 features and 6,200 words during Mr. George's two-day visit.

During his research, Mr. Burrell also found conclusive evidence that Hemingway was the writer of a long and colorful — but unbylined — front-page article about a jailbreak in Kingston, Ontario, in September 1923.

As part of the comedown imposed on Hemingway by his editors following his glamorous posting in Paris, he was sent in the middle of the night to cover the manhunt for a notorious escaped gangster, Norman (Red) Ryan.

Hemingway vividly recounted an all-night hunt by the police and prison guards in a style that would become his literary signature: "It was so dark the scout could

Senator Adams to Quit Over Sex Allegations

Seattle Times Service

SEATTLE — Senator Brock Adams of Washington has given up his campaign for a second term after a newspaper quoted eight unidentified women who said he had made inappropriate sexual advances over a period of years.

At an emotional news conference in Seattle, Mr. Adams, 65, a liberal Democrat who was secretary of transportation under President Jimmy Carter, said his decision to drop out of the race was "not an admission of anything." And he urged the press to "begin to police yourselves."

The newspaper, The Seattle Times, did not give the names of the women in its articles Sunday morning, and it said that none had taken her allegation to the police.

But the newspaper said that seven had signed statements saying they would testify in court if the senator sued the newspaper. The newspaper said an eighth woman had promised to sign a similar statement.

"This is the saddest day of my life," Mr. Adams said. "I have devoted nearly 31 years to public service. I care for people and have never harmed anyone. But it is not worth it to continue this campaign because of what it is doing to my family, myself and my supporters."

Mr. Adams did not specifically deny the allegations at the news conference.

"I do not know who the women are, what they are saying, or what the newspaper is having in terms of affidavits," he said. "All are without names. Some went back 20 years."

His wife, Betty, spoke at the news conference and said, "The picture in this article was not my husband."

State Democratic leaders had urged Mr. Adams to resign from the Senate because of the report. But he said he would stay in office until his term ends, in January 1993.

Mr. Adams was being challenged for the Democratic nomination for the Senate and has been trailing in public opinion polls.

The newspaper said Mr. Adams had offered some of the women pills or sticky sweet drinks that apparently knocked them out.

One said that when she woke up, he was pulling her clothes off. Another said he forced her onto a couch in her home and raped her.

The Seattle Times said the women's allegations were similar to those raised publicly by Kari Trupper, a former secretary with the House Select Committee on Aging, who went to the District of Columbia police in 1987 and accused Mr. Adams of sexually assaulting her.

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A Serbian militiaman standing guard Monday at one of the barricades that have paralyzed Sarajevo, the Bosnia-Herzegovina capital.

Serbian Militants Blockade Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Serbian gunmen opposed to Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence from Yugoslavia paralyzed Sarajevo on Monday with a ring of barricades. Five people were reported killed.

At least 20 main streets and crossroads were blocked in the Bosnia-Herzegovina capital.

Armed men at the barricades, built with commandeered buses and cars, fired in the air to prevent anyone from approaching. The local authorities conceded that they had lost control of the city, which has a population of 500,000.

Tram and air services to Sarajevo were canceled as radio and television stations broadcast appeals for calm. The streets were mostly deserted, and few shops opened.

News reports and medical sources said 5 people were killed and 11 wounded in shootings.

Tanjug news agency reported that one person was killed and two were wounded when an evening peace march by 1,000 young demonstrators carrying candles was fired on from a barricade.

Government and Serbian negotiators agreed that some barricades in the city should be pulled down, and it appeared that some had been removed Monday night.

The barricades were put up Sunday night after a referendum in which the Muslim and ethnic Croation communities voted in favor of Bosnia-Herzegovina becoming the fourth Yugoslav republic to choose independence.

Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said he had warned that a vote for secession would provoke bloodshed.

"We are not going to accept an independent Bosnia-Herzegovina," Mr. Karadzic told Sarajevo TV from Belgrade. He has strong ties to the power structure in Serbia, which has battled in vain to keep Yugoslavia together.

If Bosnia-Herzegovina is recognized as independent, Mr. Karadzic said, an interethnic war would probably become inevitable.

"Let this be a warning," he said. More than 6,000 people died in fighting between Croats and Serbs last year after Croatia broke away from Yugoslavia. Bosnia-Herzegovina's population of 4.3 million is 44 percent Muslim, 31 percent Serbian and 17 percent Croation.

Serbs, although they account for under a third of the population, claim two-thirds of the republic's territory.

A Serbian Democratic Party statement warned the police in Bosnia-Herzegovina not to attack the barricades and demanded the suspension of all efforts by the republic's government to establish independence or seek international recognition.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Karadzic blamed Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, for the crisis. He also blamed the European countries that supported the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina has intensified as the United Nations prepared to send a peace-keeping force of 14,000 personnel to Croatia, where a cease-fire has been in force since Jan. 3.

The United Nations plans to set up its headquarters in Sarajevo and to station cease-fire observers along Bosnia-Herzegovina's northern border with Croatia, where many of the minority Serbs live.

In Brussels, the European Community condemned the violence in Sarajevo and urged authorities to ensure the safety of EC observers.

The official result of the Bosnia-Herzegovina referendum will not be known until Tuesday, but Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic said, "If it is the will of the citizens that we are an independent and sovereign state."

The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been complicated by the refusal of the Serb-led Yugoslav Army, which backed an uprising by the Serbian minority in Croatia, to leave the republic.

Croatia and Serbia have been suspected in the past of plotting to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina between them.

Meanwhile, the small republic of Montenegro has voted to stay in Yugoslavia and to remain ties with Serbia, unofficial results from a referendum showed Monday.

The people of the republic's capital, Titograd, also voted to restate the city's pre-World War II

name, Podgorica. Officials quoted by Tanjug said 66 percent of Montenegro's 412,000 voters took part in the poll and that 96 percent opted to stay in Yugoslavia.

Serbia and Montenegro now plan an alliance that would be the basis for a new Yugoslavia. Serb-dominated areas of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are likely to ask to join.

Most Montenegrins are Christian Orthodox Slavs. The republic's ethnic Albanian and Muslim minorities largely boycotted the vote. (Reuters, AP)

NAZI: A New Young Leader With Sinister Finesse

(Continued from page 1)

According to Interior Ministry figures and a chronicle of the attacks compiled by members of the German parliament.

Mr. Althans is not shy about spelling out his racist, anti-foreigner, anti-Semitic program for bringing Germany's postwar democracy to an end. He opposes elections, fancies himself a "disciplinary dictator," warns that Germany may see a "pogrom against foreigners" and seeks to extend German power by buying up Eastern Europe.

"I'm certainly no angel, and I don't want to be one," he said. "I would like to be dangerous. I am a very small man. The establishment sits up on a chair and I can only rock the leg of that chair."

Mr. Althans does not specifically deny a role in the violent acts against foreigners that have occurred throughout Germany in recent months. At first he said the attacks "are staged by the system" to discredit neo-Nazis.

Later, he said: "Our people take part in these attacks because they see it as a visible sign of success. We distance ourselves from the act, but never from the people."

The Final Solution, Mr. Althans said, never happened. Films and other evidence of the Nazi murder of millions of Jews, Gypsies and political opponents were "created by Hollywood" to justify postwar limitations on German sovereignty, he said.

Mr. Althans's manner, program and tactics are hardly his own. Raised in Bavaria by parents who taught handicapped children and had mainstream political views, he said he was brought up to be loyal to the West German system and to oppose fascism.

But when he was 13, he said, he was invited to attend a convention of artists and teachers still loyal to the Third Reich.

Mr. Althans refused to name the former Nazi Party official who first sought him out. He said lectures at the convention convinced him that his teachers, parents and government were all out to make him, along with other young Germans, feel guilty for the crimes of the Nazi era.

He joined a group of young right-radicals led by Michael Kühnen, then leader of Germany's neo-Nazi movement. Mr. Kühnen had AIDS and died last year. The debate over his homosexuality splintered the neo-Nazi movement, opening the path for Mr. Althans to rise to prominence.

Some parts of Mr. Althans's version of his radicalization are difficult to prove. Like Hitler, he tells a story of repeated rejection by establishment society, of a father who threw him out of the house because of his political views, of a school that dismissed him because of his attendance at radical demonstrations, of government agents who prevented him from getting jobs, of police who ended his trumpet-playing career by bashing in his teeth.

What can be confirmed is the role old Nazis played in grooming him for leadership. Government and academic sources said he went through several years of training in speaking style, fascist philosophy and party organization and management, all sponsored by two Third Reich officials, Otto Remer and Willi Krümer.

Mr. Krümer, who died several years ago at the age of 93, was Rudolf Hess's chief of staff and an adviser to Josef Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda chief. "Krümer gave me the task of rebuilding National Socialism," Mr. Althans said. "He gave me books, taught me what he knew."

Mr. Remer, as a major in the Wehrmacht, played an important role in breaking up the July 20, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler. He has headed a series of neo-Nazi parties since the end of World War II. Now head of the right-radical Freedom Party, Mr. Remer was sentenced to six months on probation in 1986 for "denial of Nazi crimes."

Mr. Remer, Mr. Althans said, got him work, helped him set up his own neo-Nazi organization and intro-

duced him to revisionists and neo-Nazis around the world. Government sources say Mr. Althans has traveled frequently to the United States, Canada and South America, and throughout Europe, meeting with activists in the movement to deny the Holocaust.

The German Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the country's domestic intelligence agency, estimates that there are 4,000 active neo-Nazis in the country, along with about 35,000 members of other rightist extremist groups.

"It's chic right now to shout right-extremist slogans," said a spokesman for the agency. "With high unemployment and other social problems, we have youth who see no future."

No one expects the small neo-Nazi movement to become a major electoral force in Germany, which has a population of 80 million. But small extreme-right parties have won as much as 7 percent of the vote in local elections. And observers say their message — a dramatic, often violent rejection of democracy and a rebellion against Germany's strict Nazism taboo — could turn into a significantly destabilizing force, especially in economically troubled Eastern Germany.

"Small neo-Nazi groups have existed since the end of the war," said Hans-Gerd Jaschke, a political scientist who studies neo-Nazism at the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt. "What is new is that these neo-Nazi groups have a new generation of leaders and followers who did not live through the Third Reich."

"Opinion surveys show a quite high level of acceptance of racism and violence among German youth right now, and these neo-Nazi groups are creating a climate that justifies violence. If a 'Führer' type were to come along in Germany, we could very realistically expect a fusion of the various right-wing factions."

Opinion polls repeatedly have shown that most Germans, Eastern and Western, reject and fear rightist extremism. Recent polls indicate a growing fear of radical-right influence: 82 percent of Western Germans (up from 49 percent in 1990) and 90 percent of Eastern Germans said in a poll commissioned by Bonn's Interior Ministry that rightist extremism now endangers German democracy.

Wary of the fragility of their democracy, Germans are far more willing than people in other Western nations to take harsh steps against extremism. In a Los Angeles Times poll last autumn, 72 percent of Germans supported banning "dangerous books," and 63 percent said that extremists' rights to free speech should be limited. By comparison, 35 percent of Americans and 32 percent of Britons supported such a speech limit.

"You shouldn't underestimate the power of the neo-Nazis, because every attack on foreigners is not just a statistic, but an emotional drama," said Wilhelm Heitmeyer, a sociologist at Bielefeld University. "We can be happy that there is not yet a charismatic leader here like Jean-Marie Le Pen in France."

Mr. Althans wants very much to be that leader, and some observers said he might succeed. "Of all the younger generation of neo-Nazi leaders, Althans is probably the most capable," said Graeme Atkinson, a special investigator for the European Parliament and an editor of Searchlight, a British publication that tracks neo-Nazi movements. "He is well-connected internationally, and he can mix with everybody from bonhead street types to upscale society."

Last month, Mr. Althans's primary competitor for control of the neo-Nazi movement, the Austrian Gottfried Kühnel, was imprisoned in Vienna for violating a law that forbids Austrians from advocating the re-creation of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Althans is dismissive of the rightist Austrian politician Jörg Haider and the U.S. Republican David Duke, calling them "white supremacists who are weak and willing to compromise."

"We will not compromise," Mr. Althans said. "We'll wait for the people to come to us."

Violence Worsens in Disputed Enclave

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Ethnic violence escalated on the edges of the former Soviet Union on Monday, with deaths in Moldova and worsening combat between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Soviet troops began pulling out of Nagorno-Karabakh, a disputed enclave of Armenians in Azerbaijan, amid fears that all-out war would follow.

Russian television showed pictures of dozens of corpses lying in the snow, victims of what Azerbaijan said was a massacre by Armenians, and of the shelling of villages on both sides.

In Moldova, a small nation near the Romanian border, the police found themselves in a confrontation with militia loyal to the even smaller Dnestr Republic, an enclave of ethnic Russians within Moldova that refuses to recognize Moldovan independence.

News reports from the city of Dubossary

conflicted on the number of deaths and injuries as a unit of Moldovan police was disarmed and arrested by ethnic Russian militia.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, long-suppressed ethnic rivalries and national jealousies have broken into the open, fueled by heavy weaponry stolen, bought or seized from the former Soviet army.

In another sign of tension within the former union, a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry, Vitali I. Churkin, accused the Lithuanian ambassador to Washington on Monday of provocation for suggesting that Lithuanian-Russian borders might have to be redrawn.

More than 1,000 people have died and hundreds of thousands have been forced to flee their homes in four years of fighting between Christian Armenians and Muslim Azerbaijanis in and around Nagorno-Karabakh.

President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan of Arme-

nia on Monday called the pullout of Soviet troops from the region "poorly thought out" and said it "could further destabilize the situation," especially if Azerbaijan was permitted to take over military equipment left behind by the departing Red Army.

The Armenians on Monday denied Azerbaijani accusations that hundreds of civilians had been massacred in the village of Khojaly.

Journalists in the area reported seeing dozens of bodies, including those of civilians. Azerbaijani officials said Armenian forces opened fire when they sought to recover the bodies.

Russian television, meanwhile, reported on Monday that Azerbaijani forces had overrun and burned two Armenian villages in Nagorno-Karabakh, with many killed and wounded. According to the report, the number of casualties could not be determined, because Azerbaijani forces remained in control of the villages.

Ex-Soviet States Need More Aid, EC Official Says

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community's top foreign affairs official said Monday that the West was not giving enough assistance to the former Soviet republics and that contributions should be increased.

"The pledges of the past are not sufficient, neither for the United States nor the European Community," said Frans Andriessen, the EC Commission vice president.

Mr. Andriessen last week visited four of the republics — Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan — and said he found a "widespread preoccupation" about their future stability. "Stability in one can have an impact on stability in another," he said.

The 12-nation European Community has already authorized a wide-ranging aid program, including \$320 million in technical assistance and \$2.8 billion in grants, loans, credit guarantees and food aid.

But Mr. Andriessen told EC foreign ministers that the Community should also help the republics reach trade and economic agreements among themselves.

Closer cooperation among the newly independent states was the best way to guarantee their stability, he said, adding that most of the former republics were in favor of "intense" economic accords with one another.

The foreign ministers also agreed to take part in a United States, German and Soviet-sponsored plan to redeploy former Soviet nuclear scientists in civilian jobs.

World leaders met in January in Washington to develop ways to increase and improve aid to the former republics.

By then, Mr. Andriessen said, a clearer idea

of the economic picture of the republics should have emerged. Unless this is taken into account, he warned, there will be little progress in improving the republics' economies.

The Community has lately come under fire for its aid program, which has been marred by slow delivery of food and occasional mismanagement.

Prince Charles Admonishes EC

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prince Charles, on a visit celebrating British-French friendship, said Monday that excessive bureaucratic regulation was spreading through the European Community "like an uncontrollable bacteria."

The prince said EC efforts to promote common health standards should not impinge on the diversity and character of Europe's food and drink.

"The very phrase 'minimum hygiene standards' should strike terror into the hearts of any true-born Frenchman," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Franco-Grande Bretagne Association.

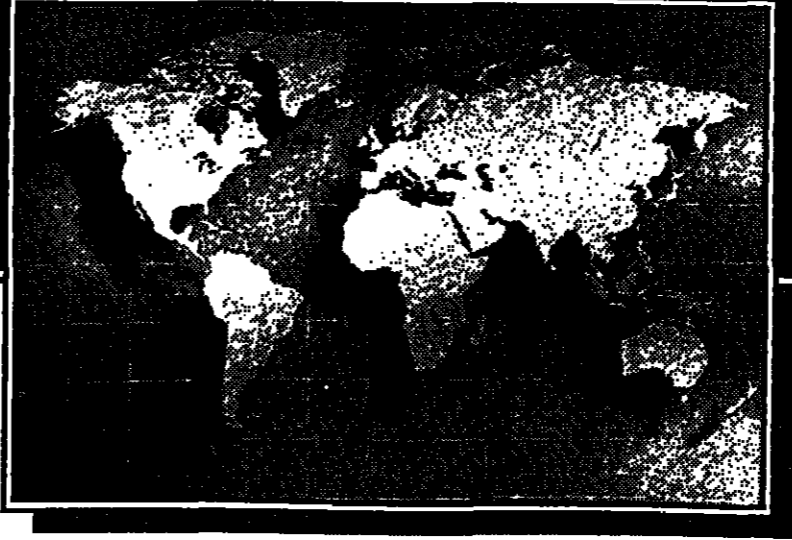
"It certainly frightens me, and all other people in my country who find that life is not worth living unless you have a choice of all the gloriously unhygienic things which mankind — especially the French portion of it — has lovingly created."

He specifically complained about EC proposals to regulate the bacteriological content of soft cheeses, such as France's Brie.

"It may sound silly to say so, but a very important part of the whole magnificent edifice of European civilization rests on the inherited genius and craftsmanship of the people who make such distinguished concoctions," the prince said.

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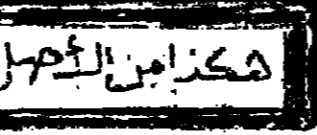
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Style

STYLE MAKERS

First Ladies: Gowns and Roles

Popular Smithsonian Exhibition Reopens, With a New Approach

WASHINGTON — For decades, it was among the signature exhibits, one of the things visitors went to see when they "did" the Smithsonian: the Hope Diamond; the Spirit of St. Louis; the first ladies' gowns.

They were arrayed at the National Museum of American History, 42 of them, creamy satin and beaded damask, quietly crumbling from dust and sunlight and the ravages of gravity, but beautiful nonetheless.

"For half the population who visited the Smithsonian, for many years this was the only place they ever saw themselves as actors in American history," says Edith Mayo, curator of "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image," the permanent exhibition opening at the end of March.

The old First Ladies Hall that it replaces was closed four and a half years ago, and the public has been grumbling ever since. The inaugural garb of the last seven presidents' wives, on interim display, proves scant compensation. "Is this all?" disappointed museumgoers demand. "Where are the gowns?"

Finally, here they are, saved from decay by a yeoman restoration effort led by the costume conservator Polly Wilman: 20 garments, some never displayed before and not all of them gowns, worn by the first ladies of the land.

The lavender velvet day dress in which Eleanor Roosevelt watched Franklin take the oath of office in 1933; the cream satin gown in which the 22-year-old fashion plate Frances Folsom ("the Princess Di of the late 19th century," Mayo says) married Grover Cleveland; the Army fatigues Barbara Bush wore while visiting troops in the Gulf.

Yet the exhibition they are part of takes such a different tack from the historical fashion show of yore that there's some trepidation too. "I'm trying to reinterpret these women and politicize them," Mayo says.

Here, in the first gallery, is a photograph of the writing desk on which well-educated Sarah Polk edited James's speeches, in an early example of the political partnership later exemplified by Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter. Here, in another of the more than 500 photographs employs, is Betty Ford stumping for the Equal Rights Amendment, which with her help became more respectable but not law. And in this glass case we see the efforts of both parties in the 1950s to woo women voters and volunteers with rhinestone jewelry. "I Like Ike" stockings and magazine articles headlined "Be a Party Girl."

"These women have taken a supportive-wife role and made it a very powerful political position," Mayo says. "Not in a straight line — you get throwbacks to earlier periods — but overall."

Her point is that, forthrightly or circuitously, in the evenings they hosted and the statements they made and even the china they selected, they advanced and sometimes influenced presidential politics.

So the exhibition, predicated on three years of research, maps out the varying functions and duties of a first lady, a role that in the past has fallen to presidents' nieces or daughters or daughters-in-law as well as to wives.

She's the United States' hostess, observer and dispenser of social ritual, promoter of culture and historic preservation. The first lady is also a campaigner, a political partner-adviser and, in recent decades, an advocate for social causes. On eight and occasions, she's been the widow who led the United States in mourning, a role evoked by displaying the drums used at Abraham Lincoln's and John Kennedy's funerals.

Mayo's wall labels describe Pat Nixon's image as "unfocused," note the "public perception of conspicuous consumption" by Nancy Reagan (though not her extended jousting with the IRS) and recount the unease over the extent of Rosalynn Carter's involvement in her husband's policy-making.

"We didn't trash anybody," Mayo says, "but we were permitted to make historical judgments."

Paula Span
Contrasts: Mamie Eisenhower meets with her successor, Jackie Kennedy.



Designer Dominique Morlotti surrounded by models at the finale of his autumn-winter show for Lanvin; below, Morlotti's cocktail dress with petal skirt in organza.

At Lanvin, Dreams Are Out Dominique Morlotti's Functional Designs for Today

PARIS — A sober lesson in dressing for the recession was offered last week by Lanvin: plain suits with belts (for tightening); coats as long as the face of a debt-laden yuppie; colors somber and restrained; nothing flashy, fancy or sexy. Clothes for straitened times.

It is all part of a strategy by the house of Lanvin and its new designer, Dominique Morlotti, to move on from the image-is-all era of the 1980s.

That culminated in Lanvin hiring the avant-garde Claude Montana to create exquisite fashion sculptures in haute couture — while the house had nothing in store to sell. Montana left in January and Lanvin's president, Michel Pietrini, hired as artistic director Morlotti, who was for 10 years menswear designer at Dior.

Apart from work for theater and films, his autumn-winter collection was his first stab at skirts.

"We wanted a virgin eye," says Pietrini, who took over Lanvin in 1990. "We know Dominique has talent, and we believe he has the capacity to adapt through his experience to modern times."

The show — three weeks in advance of the Paris ready-to-wear collections — was a company statement of a new philosophy for the 1990s, which Morlotti, 42, intelligently expresses.

"I am designing for today and for the 10 years that will close the century," he says. "I don't believe that fashion designers should intellectualize or make too artistic something that at base is functional."

"This is a period of reflection. Both men and women are thinking before they make a purchase. Consumer money that once went on clothes is now spent on leisure. People don't want to spend money for the sake of it. Therefore, we will propose products which don't go out of fashion in six months. We don't even want to have shows systematically every season — designers are not machines. Shows should be authentic and real. I don't want to create a revolution — rather to introduce a note of sanity. If designers only think of creativity you get a collection of dreams."

So Morlotti sent out businesslike suits in shades of gray, chestnut brown, black, dark green and plum. The nearest thing to a touch of fantasy in the daytime clothes was twin-track buttons fastening a jacket at the side, a collarless neckline cut into a star shape or a bicolored jersey dress with a trompe l'oeil effect of sweater and high-waist skirt. Jackets were fitted to the body with panels of seaming or belted at the waist. The bottom halves were classic slim-line shapes with hemlines mostly at that sensible length just above the knee. Wrap coats in teddy-bear fabrics fell to mid-calf over long slim skirts or straight and narrow pants. Although there was



Michel Pietrini, Lanvin's president.

a little unconvincing madness at night, the show was sober stuff.

"The image is based on balance and harmony," says Morlotti. "I reject all that is aggressive. When I think of the elegance of Lanvin, it is of something very subtle that you don't see from 300 meters. It doesn't come in colors that shout. It is something both functional and aesthetic. Real elegance comes from within. And a garment is not elegant on its own as an object — it becomes so when it is worn."

Jeanne Lanvin, the daughter of a concierge from Brittany, founded her house as a hat shop in Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré in 1890. She made her mark in the early 1920s when her designs sent a youthful girlishness and sporty freshness through the stuffy couture salons. Although she died in 1946, her spirit still hovers over her atelier in the Faubourg Saint-Honoré where, Pietrini says, he is "frightened to change the carpet."

Jeanne Lanvin was as much a pioneer as Coco Chanel in understanding the New Woman, although she always kept a sense of femininity and romance. Her styles — inspired by clothes she made for her daughter — were *jeune fille* to Chanel's *garçonne*. Yet Lanvin was also a menswear pioneer, founding the first men's designer business in 1926. Pietrini says the Lanvin spirit will be emulated in a range of "futurist" — his and hers tailoring — that will be in the new 1,500-square-meter (16,000-square-foot) menswear store designed by Terence Conran and opposite Lanvin's traditional home. It opens in October, when a 300-square-meter store for women will also open in the Avenue Montaigne at the headquarters of Orcofi, the Vuitton family's luxury goods holding company headed by Henry Racamier. Orcofi bought Lanvin jointly with the cosmetics company L'Oréal for 500 million francs (about \$90 million) in 1990 when investing in luxury labels was still the rage. The subsequent period has so far showed a thumping loss.

"We had to restructure and you can't just start up by pressing a button," says Lanvin's general manager, Thierry Dufresne. "Obviously our investors have understood that you lose money for a period."

The problem was to find the designer. Coherence is the clarion call of Pietrini, who operates from Lanvin's new headquarters in Rue Bleue, in the 9th Arrondissement of Paris. There he has united under one roof Morlotti's two design teams for men and women, administration and the policymakers, who now all "breathe the same air." Pietrini cites as a new product line eyeglass frames in clear "Lanvin blue" and in streamlined modern shapes — made under a new license with Essilor. Other licenses are being renegotiated, the Asian operations are being streamlined. Lanvin's two New York shops have been closed, but Dufresne says that Lanvin plans to work with U. S. stores starting in 1993.

"The most important thing for the United States is to be successful back home," he says. "Much will depend on the re-launch of Arpège — one of the great classic fragrances. L'Oréal will bring back the original 1927 formula with new packaging in spring 1993. For that, Lanvin needs an image to fire the imagination and give a rocket boost to the house. This they had in Montana, whom Pietrini describes as "a very good bad choice" as designer. Since Montana retained his own company, Lanvin was unable to call on his talent for ready-to-wear or to exploit his work commercially under the terms of the contract signed by the previous Lanvin regime.

MONTANA, in his modernistic way, reflected the Jeanne Lanvin heritage of sweet fresh colors, and his stiff, full-skirted dresses were a glacial interpretation of the *Robes de Style*, or girlish afternoon dresses, that were Jeanne Lanvin's signature. She claimed in 1929 that "modern clothes need some sort of romantic quality" and that couturiers "should be careful not to get too prosaic and practical." She could have been discussing Dominique Morlotti's collection. His organized, efficient, computerized designing may be what Lanvin needs to fill its stores, but the collection was lacking in imagination and inspiration.

The simple tailoring had echoes of Giorgio Armani (whom Morlotti cites as an example of a menswear designer who made good in women's fashion). But Armani's plain clothes are given depth by the fantastic fabric research of his own studio and of the Italian textile industry. Morlotti's evening tuxedos are one of those things you can't send out on a Paris runway without being compared unfavorably to Yves Saint Laurent. And was Morlotti wise to pay a homage to Montana with iridescent taffeta trench coats, silver-bead embroidered T-shirts and sculpted gauzy dresses?

The overall impression was of a fashion collection designed to give women what they think they want and ought to need. Fashion's great designers work rather in the spirit of Shakespeare's King Lear when he cried: "O, reason not the need."



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Women Are the Key

There was an air of gimmickry about a gathering in Geneva last week of 70 wives of top government leaders...

of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, "the unacknowledged backbone of the rural economy."

Bush's Road to Rio

Cautiously but clearly, the Bush administration is changing its mind about global warming. Until now the White House barely acknowledged any real reason for concern...

cooperatively with the rest of the world in attacking the greenhouse effect; that is what it has now done with the \$50 million contribution.

No Panic on North Korea

Is North Korea rushing to develop nuclear arms while deceitfully feigning off international inspection with promises?

amassing that plutonium unless a reprocessing plant at Yongbyon starts operating.

Swiss Second Thoughts

An experiment prompted by good intentions has failed in Switzerland. In response to the rising rate of both heroin addiction and AIDS in that country...

their and violence in the area and almost continuous medical emergencies. Last year there were 81 drug-related deaths in the park.

Other Comment

Communitism in South Africa

If the Conservative Party does not plan to reintroduce discrimination, it is deluding its right-wing supporters. If it really means to restore some form of apartheid...

by implication political superiority, which would have to be imposed by force. Would [he] put back on the statute book the cornerstone of all apartheid, the Population Registration Act?

Opinion Patient Old Egypt Can't Go On Like This

By Richard Critchfield

CAIRO—Egyptians are by and large tolerant and patient, which can seem fitting for an ancient peasant people who have lived for 6,000 years mostly on bread.

First got involved in a big way in Egypt in the early 1970s, there has been a tug-of-war between them (plus the IMF and the World Bank), arguing that food subsidies hold back growth and slow investment...

One probably cannot exaggerate the profound spiritual force of the Islamic revival in Egypt's villages today, nor its ideological exploitation among uprooted villagers in Cairo's slums.

Containing The Heat at The Border

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM—In the fading glow of the Cold War, remaining regional flashpoints—from Kashmir to Nagorno-Karabakh, from Croatia to Algeria—flare with increased intensity.

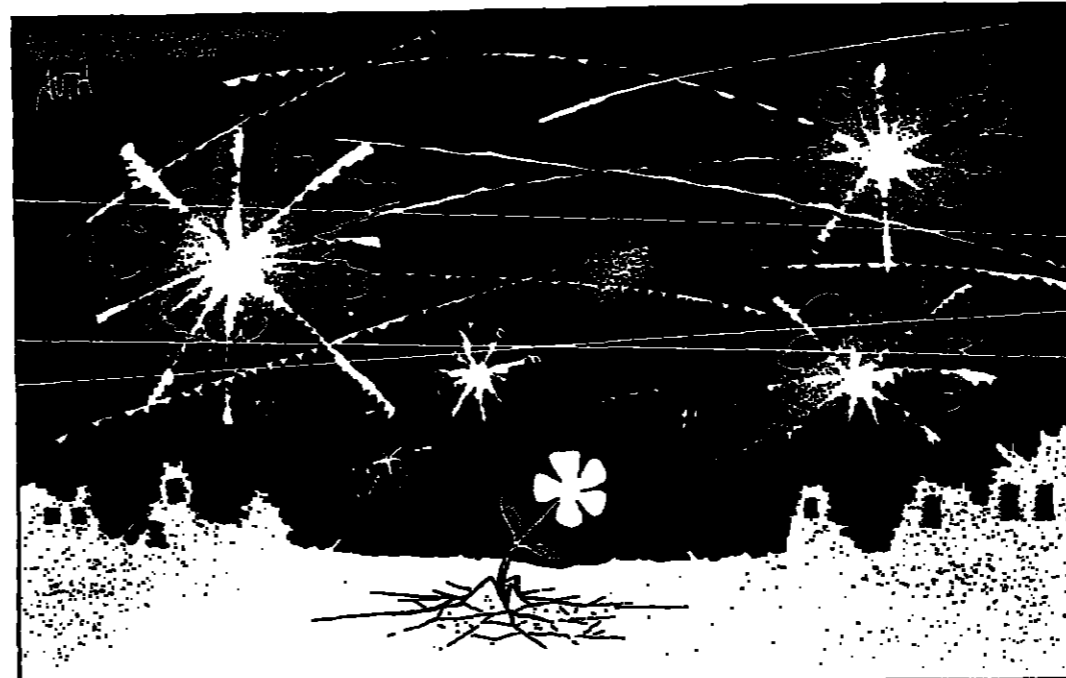
The relationship between the Jewish state and its Lebanese neighbor has alternated over the years between furtive attempts at alliance and outbreaks of open hostility.

Israel offered a hand, but also used its strong arm against the PLO forces that had turned parts of the country into bases of operation to attack Lebanon.

Israel's forces entered Lebanon in 1982 with the objective of securing peace for Galilee. The Christians in Beirut and the underprivileged Shiites in southern Lebanon felt confident that Israel would end the PLO state-in-a-state, while administering a heavy blow to the Syrians.

Mr. Sharon's pipe dream, of course, became a nightmare. Israel lost nearly 600 soldiers; Yasser Arafat, expelled from the country, found new political ground abroad; and the Palestinians shifted their fight from outside Israel to an uprising from within.

Three years after the intervention, Mr. Sharon's plan lay in ruins. His chosen instrument, President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon, had



been assassinated; Prime Minister Menachem Begin, shattered by the Lebanon disaster, had resigned; and Mr. Sharon himself had been dismissed as defense minister.

must be killed. Neither the decision nor its implementation was a routine matter. Even Yasser Arafat, when taking to the lifeboats in Beirut in 1982, was allowed to escape unhurt.

Hezbollah is an arm of Iranian fundamentalist expansionism. Iran's leaders want influence in the ex-Soviet Muslim republics of Central Asia; they want to stir up trouble in North Africa; and they hope to legitimize the state of Israel. All these aspirations are subordinate to the principal objective of establishing dominance in the Gulf area.

The interest neither of Lebanon nor of Israel to strengthen Hezbollah by giving it martyrs to fuel its extremism.

territorial claims do not stand in the way of peace between Israel and Lebanon, for Israel recognizes the international boundary as the boundary of peace.

Europe Could Expand Its Horizons

By Arjun K. Sengupta

BRUSSELS—At their Maasricht meeting in December, leaders of the European Community countries agreed to adopt a common development policy.

proach would confer some kind of near-associate status to other developing countries. They would not expect to become members of the Community, or to take part in its decision making.

Quite a few developing countries have the potential to become partners of the Community. They need not be neighbors of Europe. The cost of distance has become an insignificant part of the normal value of trade.

A logical extension of this approach would confer some kind of near-associate status to other developing countries. They would not expect to become members of the Community, or to take part in its decision making.

The writer, a former senior official of the International Monetary Fund, is ambassador of India to the European Community.

Community could provide facilities of near-associate membership by opening its markets of goods and services, if not labor, and offering structural aid to build their capabilities.

Quite a few developing countries have the potential to become partners of the Community. They need not be neighbors of Europe. The cost of distance has become an insignificant part of the normal value of trade.

A development policy along these lines would benefit the Community in both the short and the long run. Cheap imports from near-associates would benefit customers immediately.

1892: Egypt's New Ruler

CAIRO—Our new ruler, Abbas Pasha, seems likely to follow the example of his illustrious ancestors, Mohamed Ali and Ibrahim Pasha.

PARIS—An inquiry made at the Imperial Japanese Embassy yesterday [March 2] as to the Japanese view of Germany's machinations to involve Japan and Mexico in a war against the United States elicited the reply that the plot is regarded as being in accordance with the customary methods of the Wilhelmstrasse.

1917: Japanese Demial

PARIS—An inquiry made at the Imperial Japanese Embassy yesterday [March 2] as to the Japanese view of Germany's machinations to involve Japan and Mexico in a war against the United States elicited the reply that the plot is regarded as being in accordance with the customary methods of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Talked Out Of Killing Some More

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK—Cyrus Vance guards himself with smiles, manners and friendliness. So the warlords of Serbia and Croatia were surely disarmed into believing that they could stave down his efforts to arrange a cease-fire between them...

But, like so many committed to conflict and killing, the warlords had misjudged and underestimated this deeply tenacious, deeply moral man.

Each time, as in Yugoslavia, he bore down on them relentlessly with the simple credo: Killing is wrong—and most decidedly not in your real interest. "I explained to the leaders of the Serbs and Croats," he said in a recent interview in his midtown New York office, "that they had to choose between settling for less and continuing to kill each other."

Mr. Vance's wounds of reason and humanity were not new to me. His life and mine have intertwined many times in politics and friendship. He gave me great honor when he asked me to run the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs during the Carter administration.

Perhaps the words were not novel to the Serbs and Croats, either. But they had to note something special about the man who was saying them: He was an absolute mule in the pursuit of agreement. His oratory would never be overwhelming, but he would never tire of pressing for common ground.

Cyrus Vance's stubbornness would prove a match for their fiery nationalism. And his morality, coming as it did more from bone marrow than from the mind, would prove as strong as their mutual historical hatreds.

That Mr. Vance, a navy officer in World War II and a former deputy secretary of defense, was quick to point out that not all disputes can be resolved by reason and compromise because some adversaries are simply too evil. "There are extreme cases like Hitler and probably Saddam Hussein with whom you cannot negotiate. But even with Saddam we probably should have given talks more time."

Cyrus Vance always proceeds as a lawyer, not a philosopher. He would be the last to pretend otherwise. His persuasive power rests in his recitation, in stubbornly knowing what is right and in stubbornly knowing that killing is almost always wrong.

This is what sets him apart from so many leaders who fear to fail even in pursuit of peace and so abandon the quest. Is this not a Nobel quality?

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1942: The Tavern Squad

SAN FRANCISCO—[From our New York edition:] Arrests of civilians and enlisted men to halt the careless disclosure of secret naval information in barsrooms and other public places were reported tonight [March 2] by the Navy.

No importance whatsoever is attached to it, and inasmuch as Japan is concerned the Embassy considers it ridiculous for anyone to credit the suggestion that Japan would in any way support German interests.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Bush and His', 'Are Pushing', 'Write to: Brooke Pillsbury', 'International Herald Tribune', '181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle', '92011 Neuilly Cedex, France'

OPINION

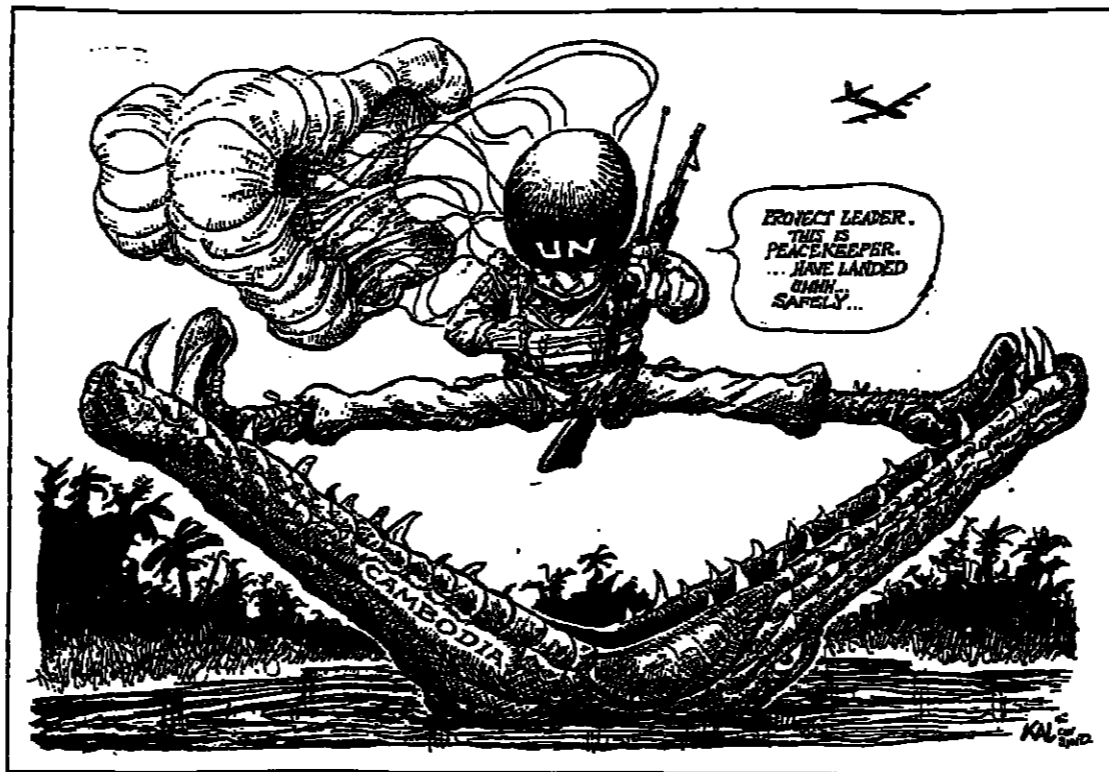
Bush and His Hatchetmen Are Pushing Israel Too Far

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The depth of James Baker's anti-Israel animus was displayed last week when he complained to Congress...

Bush has been trying to bring Israel to heel by electing his choice of a prime minister. And now he wants Congress to help him force the Israelis to beg.

strings" from an administration that just forgave Egypt's \$7 billion debt. The loeman of Foggy Bottom is prepared to practice such deception to accomplish one goal: to limit the settlement of the West Bank to Arabs only.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pass the Baton to the UN

Regarding "American Statesmanship, Too, Is in a Recession" (Opinion, Feb. 27): It is hard to disagree with William Pfaff's view that America's increasingly erratic and irresponsible behavior in international affairs disqualifies it for world leadership.

The Indomitable Magic

Magie Johnson showed by his magnificent play in the National Basketball Association All-Star Game that you can stand up to a terrifying disease. His winning smile and indomitable spirit are far more infectious than the virus he carries.

Fighting the Good Fight

Regarding "Bush Will Meet Latins on a Leading Drug War" (Feb. 26): If Presidents Nixon, Reagan and Bush had continued President Johnson's War on Poverty, the War on Drugs would not be necessary.

How Does Genocide Occur? Do We Still Have to Ask?

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — About two years before I was born, Sigmund Freud died. I mention him because, to my mind, he was more than just the father of psychoanalysis.

MEANWHILE... sorts of ways — and one of those ways, I maintain, is to offer an explanation for things about which, really, we do not yet have the explanation.

There is still something odd about studying the Holocaust as if it were a geological event. Scientists argue about how the dinosaurs became extinct. The debate seems so quaint so esoteric and so may never be settled.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

USA: INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS PROFESSIONAL & EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT. 2-WEEK SUMMER SEMINARS IN 1992.

FRANCE: THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS. DEVELOP A CAREER FOR THE 1990s IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW.

GERMANY: University of Maryland University College. announces its residential, four-year undergraduate program in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany.

SWITZERLAND: COLLEGE CHAMPITET. High school preparing the Swiss federal Maturité. Ecole Nouvelle de la Suisse Romande.

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	48.75	+0.25
ORCL	35.25	+0.25
INTL	12.25	+0.25
DISC	25.25	+0.25
WMT	15.25	+0.25
AMZN	12.25	+0.25
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WMT	15.25	+0.25
AMZN	12.25	+0.25
GOOG	18.25	+0.25

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NYSE High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	115.25	114.75
MSFT	48.75	48.25
ORCL	35.25	34.75
INTL	12.25	11.75
DISC	25.25	24.75
WMT	15.25	14.75
AMZN	12.25	11.75
GOOG	18.25	17.75

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	115.25	114.75
MSFT	48.75	48.25
ORCL	35.25	34.75
INTL	12.25	11.75
DISC	25.25	24.75
WMT	15.25	14.75
AMZN	12.25	11.75
GOOG	18.25	17.75

FINANCIAL RATES

Rate	Value
3-Month T-Bill	7.25%
6-Month T-Bill	7.50%
1-Year T-Bill	7.75%
3-Month Euro	8.00%
6-Month Euro	8.25%
1-Year Euro	8.50%

BEST RATES

Bank	Rate
Bank of America	7.50%
Chase	7.75%
Wells Fargo	8.00%
Citibank	8.25%
First National	8.50%

GOLD

Spot	Price
Gold	\$380.00
Silver	\$5.50

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مكتباتنا

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Follow Recovery Not Rates

Stocks ended slightly higher on the American Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter trading.

The rise in the National Association of Purchasing Management index above the key 50 percent level in February, a sign of manufacturing strength, sent the U.S. Treasury's 30-year bond down by 1.93/32 point, driving its yield up to 7.90 percent from 7.79 percent.

The index was led by Caterpillar, Alcoa and United Technologies, all cyclical companies whose earnings tend to fluctuate with the economy.

"The stock market hasn't been interest rate-driven today," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities at Charles Schwab in San Francisco. The purchasing manager report showed "things are starting to turn around and that's really what everybody's been looking for."

ORDERS: Data Give Dollar a Lift

himself and throttle back if the economy is too strong before the election.

Mr. Sinai said, "This is probably a lull to the end of the slide."

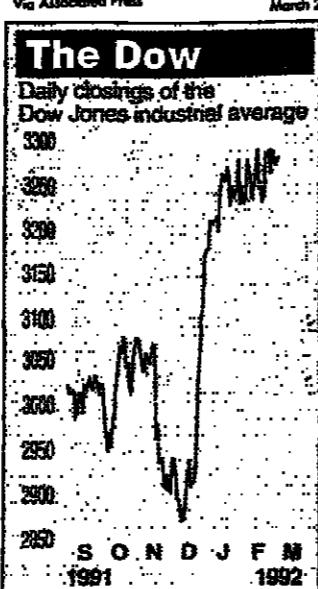
The rise in the overall purchasing managers index was the first since last October, and the association's new orders index increased at the strongest rate since October 1991, jumping to 57.5 from 50.3 in January.

Debbie Johnson of C.J. Lawrence said the purchasing index was surprisingly strong because it is subject to sudden swings. The survey does not reflect percentages of gain or loss but only asks managers whether conditions are better, worse or unchanged.

Robert Bretz, who compiles the survey, said it showed that the economy had regained most of the momentum it had been losing last autumn and forecast March would show the decline in manufacturing employment had slowed.

The dollar, which had been testing downside support toward 1.63 DM amid expectations of softer economic data this week, bounced sharply higher after the reports.

"Manufacturing has been shrunk and squeezed down about as much as it can be, and once it has been so far down and out, it has no place to go but up,"



Dow Jones Industrial Average

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Index, NYSE Index, NASDAQ Index.

Standard & Poor's Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg for NYSE Index.

NASDAQ Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg for NYSE Most Actives.

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg for AMEX Stock Index.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg for Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for Market Sales.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for S&P 100 Index Options.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for NYSE Diary.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for Amex Diary.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for NASDAQ Diary.

NASDAQ Diary

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close for European Futures.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Food.

Food

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Industrials.

Industrials

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Metals.

Metals

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Stock Indexes.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Dividends.

Dividends

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for U.S. Futures.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Grains.

Grains

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Metals.

Metals

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change for Financial.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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U.S. FUTURES

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Digital Offers 7,000 Early Retirement NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Digital Equipment Corp. is offering early retirement to 7,000 employees in the United States as a step in a streamlining of the computer company, a spokesman said.

Honda Faces a U.S. Customs Levy WASHINGTON (AFP) — Honda Motor Co. faces a 2.5 percent levy on cars imported into the United States from Canada over 15 months because they violated U.S. local content regulations, customs officials said Monday.

Procter & Gamble to Sell Italian Unit CINCINNATI (UPI) — Procter & Gamble Co. said Monday it had agreed to sell its Italian coffee business to Jacobs Suchard Italia — a unit of Philip Morris Cos.

Lloyd's of London Wins Round in Suit LONDON (Reuters) — Lloyd's of London said Monday a U.S. district judge had ruled that a case brought against it by three members in Chicago last year could not be heard outside Britain.

For the Record W. R. Grace & Co. said Monday it hoped to buy the 4.07 million shares of Grace Energy Corp. it does not own for \$16.50 a share as part of its plan to divest itself of the energy unit.

Russia Plans Single Exchange Rate MOSCOW — Russia announced new plans for the ruble on Monday, pledging to move to a single exchange rate against the U.S. dollar once its economy starts to stabilize.

Stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Monday for a holiday.

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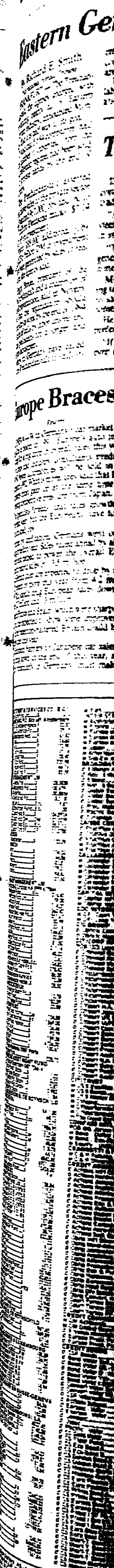
WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns: Country, Class, Prev. Close, High, Low, Last, Chg. for World Stock Markets.

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Eastern German Privatization Half Over

By Richard E. Smith International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — The Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with privatizing nearly all of Eastern Germany's industry, announced Monday that it is half way to its goal.

champion toward helping ailing companies restructure before they are sold off. IG Metall, the largest German labor union, has called for the creation of a special holding company to do this. But Ms. Breyel proceeded with a rapid sell-off, arguing that the private sector will restructure more efficiently.

Most are in the service sector and a third have less than 50 employees. Economists note that many of these companies may prove more difficult to sell because most are only attractive to smaller companies in the West that so far have been wary about investments in Eastern Germany.

Thyssen Looks to Consumer

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen AG is considering acquisitions in the consumer goods sector to complement its existing steel, engineering and trading operations, Chairman Heinz Kriwet said.

"As an old steel man you can believe me that we will never give up steel," he said in an interview. "But we do not expect quantitative growth in steel.

"The sector is certain to remain very cyclical," he added, "sometimes generating extremely high earnings, sometimes very weak earnings or none at all."

Mr. Kriwet said the company was exploring the possibility of producing technical goods that could be sold directly to consumers. He declined to identify which area Thyssen could move into but said it should be somehow related to existing activities.

He said consumers, unlike professional buyers, developed brand-name preferences and stuck with them regardless of price developments. "If a woman has decided Gucci is her perfume, she will always buy it, even if the price is raised by five marks," Mr. Kriwet said.

EC's First Perrier Ruling Clears Agnelli's Exor Bid

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said on Monday it had approved a bid by the Agnelli family's IFINT holding company for Exor SA, the largest shareholder in Source Perrier SA, the bottled water and cheese company that is at the heart of a takeover battle.

It was the commission's first ruling on a cross-border struggle that has pitted the Italian industrial family against the Swiss food giant Nestlé SA for control of Perrier.

The commission said the bid would not increase market concentration because the Agnelli bid does not have any mineral water activities. But it added that it could take a second look if the Agnelli bid won control of Perrier and at the same time increased their 3.3 percent stake in BSN, the Perrier rival that is working with Nestlé.

If the 13.3 billion franc (\$2.4 billion) bid wins Perrier, Nestlé has promised to sell Perrier's Volvic brand to BSN, a move that might appease any commission worries about market concentration. The commission is also reviewing Nestlé's bid for Perrier and is likely to investigate an equally priced Exor-led offer for Perrier as well as the 6 billion franc BSN bid for Exor. BSN has bid 1,420 francs a share for Exor while IFINT, which already controls Exor, has bid 1,320 francs a share for the rest.

A spokesman said the Commission was keeping a close watch on the maneuvering by the companies in the fight for Perrier. Separately, France's Council of Stock Exchanges said it had approved the bid by Exor and its allies for Perrier. The French stock exchanges association said that shares of Perrier and Exor, which were suspended on Feb. 20, will resume trading on Wednesday.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices from Amsterdam to Zurich.

Europe Braces for Falling Car Sales

GENEVA — With Germany's car market contracting after a boom in 1991, Europe's auto industry is bracing for a big drop in overall sales this year.

Analysts and industry consultants predict up to 800,000 fewer automobiles will be sold in Western Europe in 1992. What is more, they say that European carmakers must gear up at the same time to meet increasing competitive pressure from Japan.

The specialists forecast that sales growth will resume next year, but the Europeans have to control costs and shed jobs.

Spurred by unification, Germans went on a car-buying spree last year. Sales raced ahead by almost 30 percent and helped to power the overall European market to record sales of 13.5 million.

But German sales are expected to drop by as much as 20 percent or more this year from 4.2 million in 1991. That should drag European sales down to between 12.7 million and 13 million.

Sales in France and Spain, which were sharply lower last year, are expected to show some improvement in 1992. Even recession-battered Britain could begin to recover later this year.

But European barriers to Japanese car sales are at start coming down at the end of this year, and the industry, particularly in Germany, must make itself

much more competitive or lose market share to the likes of Honda Motor Co., Mazda Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Corp., analysts said.

Germany's problems are particularly acute because it pays the highest wages in Europe, analysts said. It also has laws and union agreements making it difficult to lay off workers.

The drive to cut costs has already started with Bayerische Motoren Werke AG last month announcing it planned to cut 3,000 jobs and Daimler-Benz AG saying it is considering layoffs.

In Britain, Ford of Europe recently announced plans to cut 2,100 workers and General Motors Corp.'s Vauxhall unit has trimmed jobs. Last year, Fiat SpA of Italy began temporary layoffs.

"Next year we'll see [job cuts] announcements from all the German makers, more from BMW, and cuts at Volkswagen will go beyond natural wastage," said John Lawson, executive director at the Nomura Research Institute.

Mr. Lawson said he believed Europe's car industry has to cut 20 percent of its labor by 2000 to meet the 20 percent cost advantage held by the Japanese.

European car sales grew robustly in the 1980s, climbing from 10.25 million in 1984 to 13.4 million in 1989. Since then, growth has wavered and with capacity dangerously ahead of sales there has been much talk of mergers or even bankruptcies.

Jordan's Debt Is Rescheduled By Paris Club

The Associated Press PARIS — The Paris Club announced Monday that it has recommended a rescheduling of Jordan's foreign debt.

The club, a group of major creditor nations, said repayment of official development aid loans would be made over 20 years and other credits over 15 years under the rescheduling.

Individual creditors may make additional concessions such as debt-for-nature, debt-for-aid, debt-for-equity and local currency swaps.

The Paris Club said its representatives noted the efforts at economic recovery undertaken by Jordan and the approval of a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund on Feb. 26.

ASEA: Global and Local Strengths

(Continued from first finance page)

head office was cut to 28 from 880 employees; in Germany, where, after prolonged strikes, personnel plunged to 100 from 1,800, and at Brown Boveri's old Swiss headquarters, where a staff of 4,000 became a mere 200. Mr. Barnevik believes the policy is applicable to most corporate headquarters.

At the same time, the American acquisitions were rapidly integrated into what Asea calls its global matrix. Export business boomed to more than \$1 billion from negligible levels in 1989 and is expected to double in the next few years.

After losing \$150 million in 1990, Combustion Engineering turned a small profit last year, while profits at the Westinghouse unit increased fourfold, Asea said.

Asea has divided its global activities, which range from mass-produced vehicles to gas-turbine power plants — into eight businesses, each with annual sales of \$1 billion

to \$7 billion, and 65 smaller business areas.

Alongside this structure, Asea has 1,300 legal entities, with 5,000 profit centers, operating as national companies in various countries. The managers of these units, with their national perspective, interact — sometimes uneasily — with the globally oriented business area managers.

For example, a recently acquired Polish company was found to make the cheapest air-cooled generators, so Asea's production from Sweden and other European countries was moved there.

Critics suggest that the very intricacy and rootlessness of the ABB structure can create problems.

"How do you avoid infighting and ensure the left hand knows what the right hand is doing?" asked Peter Dupont, an analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew. Recently, he noted, General Electric Co. of Britain, and Siemens won significant power-generating contracts in Europe for which Asea was bidding.

Very briefly:

- Swissair said Monday that it was not holding merger talks with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, following weekend speculation about such talks.
The Bank of France reported that 35 percent of French companies are overvalued in the view of managers, up from 30 percent last July.
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, whose earnings have been hit by securities write-downs and a disagreement over bonds with French banks, has ordered an external review of its activities by the auditor Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft AG.
East German shipworkers seized their dockyard Monday, becoming the fourth year in five years to be hit by protest.
Bowater PLC said Monday it would buy DRG Packaging and Cope Allman Packaging for a total of \$444 million (\$777 million); Bowater also said 1991 earnings fell 0.3 percent, to \$112.7 million before taxes, while sales declined 7 percent, to \$1.268 billion.
Beer Holding AG, the parent of the Swiss private bank Julius Baer, said that in July it would split its shares 10 for one.
Siemens AG said Monday that it remained interested in acquiring the rail equipment division of BTR PLC, although it was not clear if the two companies were holding negotiations.
Italy's economy will grow 1.8 percent in 1992, down from the 2.5 percent forecast for the current year, the budget minister, Paolo Cirino Pomicino, said Monday.
Czechoslovakia's plan to transfer about \$9 billion of state property back to its citizens has attracted about 3.6 million Czechoslovakians, newspapers reported, with about 80 percent of adults taking part.

Large table containing financial data, fund listings, and market information under the heading 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

Compaq Unveils Models Aimed at Japan

TOKYO — Compaq Computer Corp. announced on Monday a range of personal computers aimed at the Japanese market...

Matsushita-AT&T Venture

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Monday it was negotiating a venture to develop multimedia computers with American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A Matsushita employee said AT&T was one of the candidates the electronics giant was considering, and no decision has been made. An AT&T spokeswoman, Kiyoko Saeki, refused to comment.

of the Japanese subsidiary, Compaq K.K. "When I'm feeling good I think it will be high, and when I'm feeling bad I think it will be low."

Compaq said it delayed entry partly because of the peculiarities of the Japanese market. Analysts said it will take Compaq some time to grab a meaningful piece of Japan's market.

A Short Delay for Bond On Bankruptcy Ruling

SYDNEY — Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, won breathing space Monday in his battle to stave off bankruptcy, but a judge is scheduled to rule on the matter later this week.

Judge Trevor Morling of the Federal Court said Monday he would deliver his judgment on Mr. Bond's challenge to a \$194 million bankruptcy notice on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Bond's lawyer argued at a hearing last month that the bankruptcy notice was invalid because it was calculated on an incorrect exchange rate and added an extra 600,000 Australian dollars (\$450,000) to the bill.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Exchange, Index, and various market data for Hong Kong, Singapore, and others.

Foreign Investors Bid Up Price on Shenzhen Issue

HONG KONG — The second Chinese stock opened to foreign investors has soared in initial trading, and renewed confidence in Beijing's market-oriented economic policies spurred stock prices to record highs in Hong Kong Monday.

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Bakrie's Indonesian Roots Lure Foreign Partners

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — In a country where big business is dominated by ethnic Chinese, Indonesia's Bakrie group has attained a prominent position by using its status as an indigenous company and its political connections to gain foreign partners.

Those partners include such names as the Kuwait Investment Office, the emirates' London-based investment arm; the International Finance Corp., the private-sector affiliate of the World Bank; Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold Inc. of the United States; Mitsubishi Kasei Corp. of Japan; and BHP Pty., Australia's largest company.

themselves as the premier pribumi nonrelated business group in Indonesia, the analyst said. Analysts said that the government, anxious to offset criticism that it has favored a wealthy Chinese minority in business, has promoted indigenous firms by giving them access to state contracts, concessions and bank finance.

Despite links with an array of foreign partners, shares in Bakrie group's listed vehicles have languished because of concerns over their high debt.

A review by Baring Securities estimated that the company's net debt would rise to 252 billion rupiahs (\$125 million) by the end of 1992. Bearings said the company was "undertaking several huge, long-term capital intensive projects which will not contribute to the group's earnings for many years and yet will be a significant drain on capital."

Very briefly: Philippine National Bank plans to increase its private ownership to 40 percent from 30 percent through a share offering valued at 2.27 billion pesos (\$86 million) on local bourses this month.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune subscription: SAVE UP TO 50% FREE with a 12-month subscription. Lock in big savings when you subscribe to the IHT - plus 52 free issues. Mail your order today or call us toll-free.

Subscription Rates & Savings of IHT newstand Prices. Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months subscription, 6 months subscription. Includes a form to check subscription preferences.

NYSE Monday's Closing table listing various stocks such as IBM, Microsoft, and Apple with their respective prices and changes.

Location Northern Europe. International Conference on Investment in the Copenhagen/Southern Sweden area. Copenhagen, Malmö, Lund May 14-15 1992.

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شركة التحويل

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, covering the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
MSFT	50.00	+0.15
ORCL	35.00	+0.10
GOOG	25.00	+0.08
AMZN	15.00	+0.05
EBAY	10.00	+0.03
SHOP	8.00	+0.02
WAL	7.00	+0.01
AMZN	6.00	+0.01
EBAY	5.00	+0.01
SHOP	4.00	+0.01
WAL	3.00	+0.01
AMZN	2.00	+0.01
EBAY	1.50	+0.01
SHOP	1.00	+0.01
WAL	0.50	+0.01

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
MSFT	50.00	+0.15
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Monday's Closing
Tokyo Nikkei 225

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
MSFT	50.00	+0.15
ORCL	35.00	+0.10
GOOG	25.00	+0.08
AMZN	15.00	+0.05
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WAL	3.00	+0.01
AMZN	2.00	+0.01
EBAY	1.50	+0.01
SHOP	1.00	+0.01
WAL	0.50	+0.01

Europe

Monday's Closing
London FTSE 100

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
MSFT	50.00	+0.15
ORCL	35.00	+0.10
GOOG	25.00	+0.08
AMZN	15.00	+0.05
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SPORTS BASKETBALL VICTORY

Duke Steadies, Handing UCLA 3d Loss in Row

By Jerry Crowe
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Top-ranked Duke was ripe, but No. 4 UCLA could not reach high enough to yank off the Blue Devils and, instead, came away with a third consecutive loss.

Playing without one of its best players and trailing at halftime for the first time this season, Duke shot 38.6 percent in Sunday's second half, dominated the final three minutes and defeated the Bruins, 75-65, before a record Pauley Pavilion crowd of 13,023.

If the game said something about UCLA (21-4), as its captain, Gerald Madkins, had suggested it would, it said at least as much about Duke (23-2).

"It says they're No. 1," said UCLA's coach, Jim Harrick.

In front of a crowd and a national television audience that had looked forward to the encounter since last summer, the defending NCAA champions overcame the absence of Grant Hill, their No. 3 scorer and No. 2 rebounder, who was back on campus in Durham, North Carolina, after spraining an ankle during practice.

And Duke overcame a UCLA team that was determined to turn

things around after consecutive losses to Notre Dame and USC. But the Bruins' Shon Tarver sprained an ankle and had to leave the game during the first half. Tyus Edney fell hard on his coccyx and had to leave during the second. Mitchell Butler bit through his lip and needed stitches to close the cut. Don MacLean also required stitches for a cut in his right knee.

"The game had good intensity," said Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski, adding that he was "very proud" of his team.

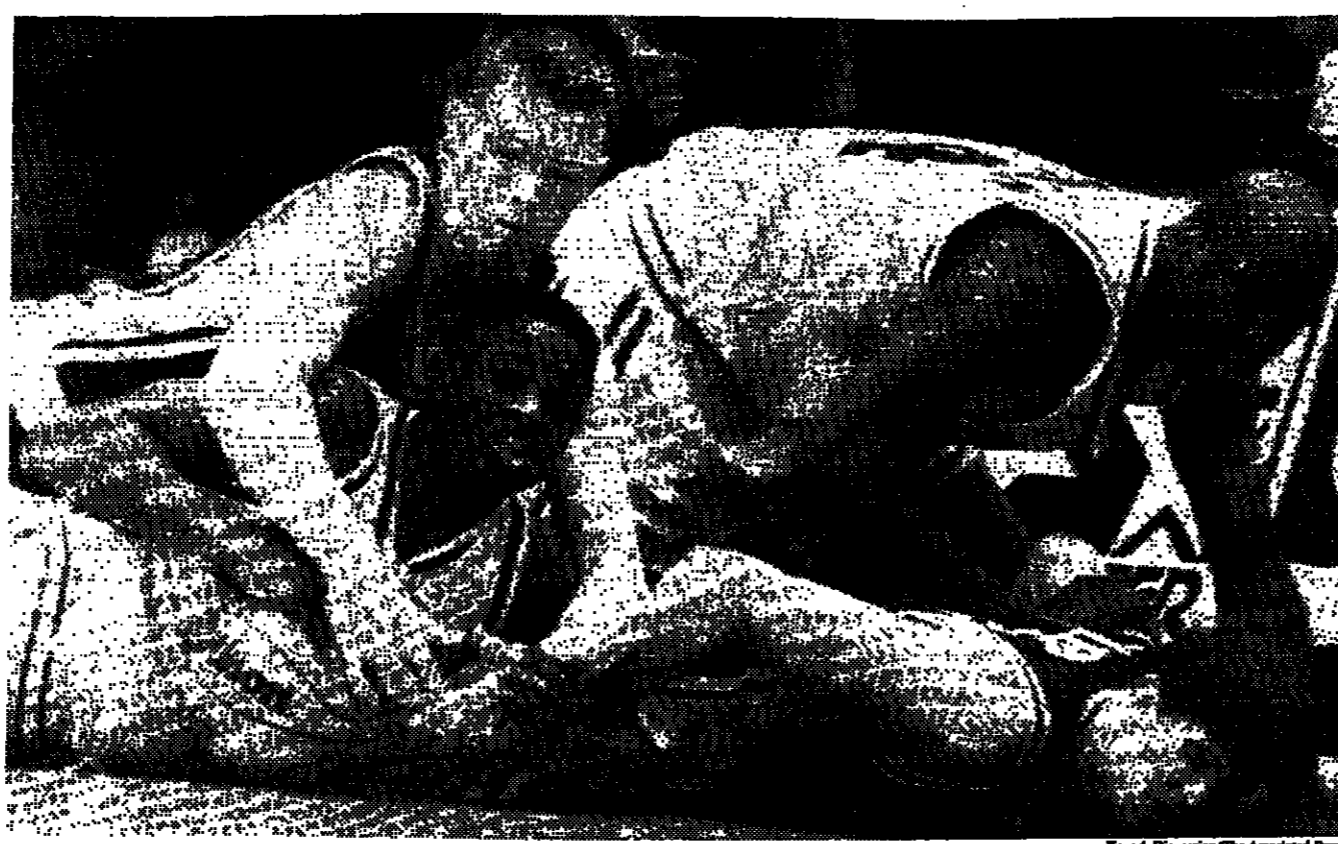
Despite 26.8 percent shooting, the Bruins led at halftime, 29-24, because their defensive pressure was the equal of Duke's. The visitors shot 33.3 percent for the half and got one offensive rebound.

After halftime, however, the Blue Devils were more efficient, opening with a 12-4 run led by Christian Laettner, the senior center who finished with game-highs of 29 points and 13 rebounds.

The score was 61-61 with less than three minutes to play when MacLean, surprised by a pass from Tracy Murray, was called for traveling in the lane. At the other end of the court, Laettner stepped out to take a pass from Bobby Hurley and made a 3-point shot from the left wing.

Butler then lost control of the ball when, as he was about to pass to MacLean, MacLean fell down. Duke's Antonio Lang picked up the ball and drove for a lay-up that put the Blue Devils ahead, 66-61, with 2:13 to play.

MacLean scored on a hook to pull UCLA to 66-63, but he was burned at the other end by Brian Davis, who drove around him for a



UCLA's Mitchell Butler got the ball, Duke's Marty Clark got Butler and Cherokee Parks was tagged by UCLA's Rodney Zimmerman during an intense game that, at this point, resembled a wrestling match more than a showdown between top college basketball teams.

lay-up. The next time down, MacLean missed a 3-point attempt.

Two free throws by Davis, who scored 19 points and took down 11 rebounds, gave the Blue Devils a 70-63 lead with 1:21 left.

And after Tarver threw away a pass, the crowd headed out.

Failing to make a 3-point shot for the first time in 35 games — missing on 14 attempts — UCLA

was outscored by 16-4 at the end.

"We just didn't execute down the stretch," said MacLean, who finished with 20 points and 10 rebounds, but failed to shoot 50 percent for a fourth consecutive game, making only six of 17 shots.

"They're a good defensive team and probably caused some of it. But we didn't execute."

In other games involving top 25

Nail Breaks Record At U.S. Swim Trials

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Anita Nail, the U.S. record holder in the women's 200-meter breaststroke, shattered the world record in that event Monday during a preliminary heat at the U.S. Olympic swimming trials.

Nail, a 15-year-old high school sophomore, was clocked in 2 minutes, 25.92 seconds on the fourth and final heat of the 200 trials.

She broke her U.S. mark of 2:27.08 set last year and the world record of 2:26.71 by East Germany's Silke Hoyer in the 1988 Olympics.

Nail has been the top-ranked American in the 200-breaststroke the past two years and in the world since 1991.

Earlier Monday, three-time gold medalist Janet Evans, who failed to qualify for the Olympic 400-meter individual medley on Sunday, advanced to the finals in the 200-freestyle.

Evans won the women's in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, finished a tired third, 400-meter individual medley event, and six meters behind winner Summer Sanders, a 19-year-old Stanford sophomore.

U.S. Skier Wins Slalom

The Associated Press
SUNDSVALL, Sweden — Julie Parisien of the United States, with two runs of aggressive and precise skiing Monday, won the women's World Cup slalom finale.

Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, 14th after the first run, finished fifth and clinched her third World Cup slalom title in four seasons. She also won it in 1989 and 1990.

Parisien, a 21-year-old from Auburn, Maine, had a combined time of 1 minute, 19.96 seconds down the course overlooking this Baltic Sea city.

She clocked the fastest times in both runs, flagged with 54 and 50 gates, and beat runner-up Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden by more than half a second.

Parisien, who scored her first World Cup victory in the giant slalom finale last season, in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, also led the Olympic slalom in Mielbil, France, last month after the first run but wound up fourth.

"That kind of shattered my confidence," she said, "so this was a much-needed race to win."

Petra Kronberger of Austria, the two-time defending World Cup overall champion and Olympic slalom winner, finished seventh and kept her lead over Schneider in the overall point standings.

The race was the last in Europe. The women now move to North America, beginning with races in Vail, Colorado, next weekend.

In Return, Bird's Right at Home as Celtics Defeat Mavericks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The Boston Celtics welcomed Larry Bird back to the lineup after a 28-game absence, and the perennial All-Star looked like he'd never been away.

In his first game since Dec. 30, the 35-year-old forward racked up 26 points, 13 rebounds and nine assists as the Celtics beat the Dallas Mavericks, 101-91, in a National Basketball Association game Sunday night in Boston.

Bird had been on the injured list since Jan. 7 because of continuing lower-back pain caused by an inflamed joint. He was activated just

before Sunday's game. To make room on the roster, Boston placed Ricky Green, who has had back spasms, on the injured list.

In 34 minutes, Bird made 9 of 16 shots, went 7-of-7 from the free-throw line and had two steals.

The loss was Dallas's 14th straight on the road. Rookie center Donald Hodge had 19 points and 11 rebounds for the Mavericks, who are 0-12 in Boston, the only city in which they have never won.

In other games of note: Rockets 105, Lakers 97; Houston won at the Forum in suburban Los Angeles for only the seventh

time in 56 games as Vernon Maxwell scored 30 points and Hakeem Olajuwon had 25 of his 28 points in the second half.

The Lakers have lost five of their last six at home and 10 of 11 overall. They are one game ahead of the Los Angeles Clippers in the battle for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Western Division. The Lakers have made the playoffs for 15 consecutive years; in their 15 years, the Clippers have yet to make the playoffs.

Chris Dudley's 18 rebounds helped account for a 65-39 advantage off the boards, and his 13 offensive rebounds keyed a 31-7 walling at that end as New Jer-

sey ended a nine-game losing streak against New York.

The Nets started their current stretch of games against winning teams with a 14-point victory over Boston. Then they snapped a 0-for-11 streak against Portland and an 11-game losing streak in Detroit before beating the Knicks — who last lost to the Nets on March 28, 1990.

"This was a sobering loss," said New York's coach, Pat Riley. "It opened our eyes to what we have to do. We need to work."

(UPI, AP, LAT)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne
If your opponent ready to fall to an attack? Moves will tell you, not gestures and facial expressions. An opponent with a furrowed brow and a frown may not be worrying about his position but rather agonizing over how to tie your last.

Let an opponent advance, retreat and look as if he's going nowhere, and you'd probably do well to guess that something is going wrong with his thinking. This is the time to attack with everything you've got. And that is just what the Russian grandmaster Boris Gelfand did in his game with his compatriot and colleague Lev Polugayevsky in the second round of the Reggio Emilia International Tournament, which was held in northern Italy this January.

In this symmetrical variation of the Neo-Gruenfeld Defense, Polugayevsky's 6 Nbd2 was so cautious that it limited White's chances to seize the initiative. He could easily have played 6 e4 because 6...dxc7 7 Na3 Bc6?! 8 Ng5 Bds 9 e4 h6 (9...Bc6?! 10 d5 is even stronger for White) 10 e4 h6 11 Bg5 Nd5 12 Nc4 yields White a strong initiative.

In charging forward with 8 Ne5, Polugayevsky must have been expecting the timid 8...Nbd7, not the more accurate 8...Ng4 which Gelfand confronted him. Now 9 Nbd7 would have lost a pawn to 9...Ne5 10 Ne5 f6 11 Nf3 d6. Moreover, 9 Ne5 Bg4 10 h3 (10 Qb3?) Bg2 11 Re1 Bc4 12 Nc4 d6 13 Qb7 Ra6 14 Bg5 Qd4 is not sound for White) Bc6 11

BOOKS

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS
By Elena Bonner. Translated by Antonina W. Bonis. 349 pages. \$23. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Reviewed by Josephine Woll

"Alone Together," written in late 1985, Elena Bonner described her life with Andrei Sakharov when they were in exile in Gorky, before Mikhail Gorbachev's famous phone call led to their return to Moscow in December 1986. It was clear from that volume that Elena Bonner is a strong woman: uncompromising, a fierce fighter, capable of great devotion and bitter rage.

How and why she became that way is the implicit subject of "Mothers and Daughters," a fascinating but frustrating memoir of her childhood. It began as a family history for Bonner's children and grandchildren, prompted by her own mother's death in 1987. Bonner writes mainly from the perspective of her childhood, with italicized interpolations by her adult self.

Like a disproportionately large number of the intelligentsia of her generation, Bonner lost her parents in the Great Terror of 1936-38. Born in 1923, she was a child of Bolshevik privilege. Her mother, Ruth Bonner, held party posts in Leningrad and Moscow; her stepfather, Genrikh Alkhanov, was head of the personnel department of the Comintern and a supporter of Sergei Kirov, the Leningrad party chief.

Bonner provides a wonderfully detailed picture of a milieu permeated by political commitment and ideological rigidity. Until 1934 whatever disagreements the parents had with Stalin were minor. After Kirov's assassination in 1934, however, Alkhanov's days were numbered. One by one their friends vanished. In the summer of 1937 so did he, and his wife was taken soon after.

Bonner and her younger brother were left to the care of their maternal grandmother, who throughout their childhood had insisted on the value of human decency and such "pre-revolutionary" concepts as good manners and charity.

It is not surprising that Bonner loved her grandmother and her stepfather, who was fond of her and, at least at home, a kindly and sensitive man. What is absolutely astonishing is that she appears to have loved her mother, whom she portrays as a dogmatic fanatic who disliked her sickly daughter, repeatedly called her "ugly" and "useless," gave her virtually no attention and even less affection.

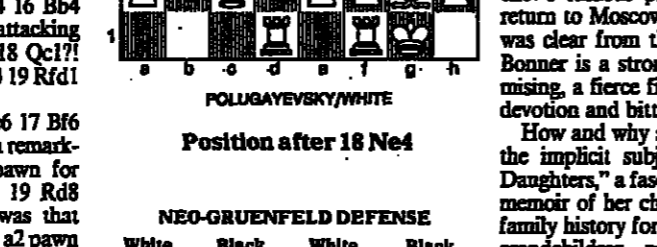
That a woman in her 60s with a daughter and granddaughter would fail to recognize the cruelty of her own mother's rejection makes Bonner's perceptions difficult to trust. As a result, although "Mothers and Daughters" is engrossing, it is also unsatisfying. The best sort of memoir tells us not just what happened, but why; the best sort of memoirist tries to understand her story, as well as historical. Blinked by personal if not ideological constraints of its own, Elena Bonner's memoir doesn't manage that.

Josephine Woll, the author of "Invented Truth: Soviet Reality and the Literary Imagination of Iurii Trifonov," wrote this for The Washington Post.

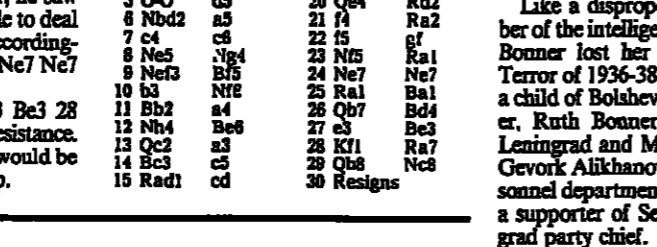
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



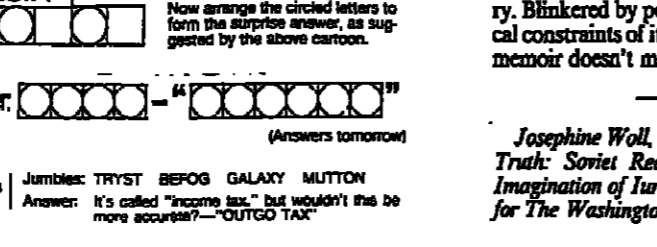
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



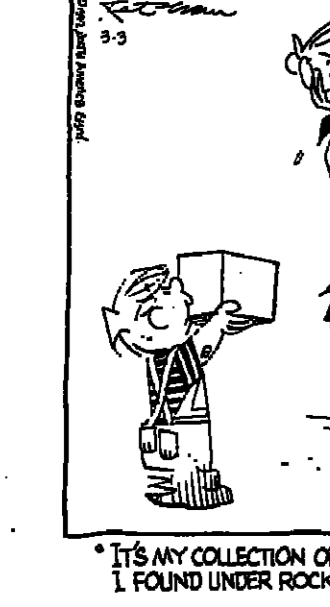
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
By Harry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUNTE
SHEWO
VEENAL
HELSIR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TRYST BEFOG GALAXY MUTTON
Answer: It's called "Frogging" but the subject's this do more accurate! —OUTGO TAX

* IT'S ANY COLLECTION OF THINGS I FOUND UNDER ROCKS.

مركز الامم المتحدة
Misun

